

The Indianapolis Sentinel

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 119.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,183.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR WEDNESDAY.—Fair weather; north-wind becoming variable, slightly warmer in west portion; stationary, followed by slowly rising temperature in eastern portion.

SOME OF THE PRETTIEST SHAPES

FOR CHILDREN

Ever seen in this market may be found at the

When Clothing Store.

Many of the designs are exclusive, being the product of our own Factory, and can not be found outside of our store. We guarantee a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. at the

WHEN

Cuticura

Infantile Skin Beautifiers—Appeal to Mothers—Try Them.

FOR Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humors, for alleviating itching, burning and inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Poriasis, Milk Crust, Scall, Head, Scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great skin Cure and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.

"TERRIBLY AFFLICTED."
Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Eczema. He never slept a night, and nothing would give him relief until we tried CUTICURA Remedies, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fat as any child."

"\$200 FOR NOTHING."
Wm. Gordon, 27 Arlington Av., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "Having paid about \$200 for three classes of doctors to cure my baby, without success, I tried the CUTICURA Remedies, which completely cured, after using three bottles."

"FROM HEAD TO FEET."
Charles Kayser, Newark, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA Remedies. From the top of his head to the sole of his feet was one mass of scabs. Every other remedy and physician had been tried in vain."

"FOR PALE, LANGUID."
Emaciated children, with pimply, scaly skin, the CUTICURA Remedies will prove a perfect blessing, cleanse the blood and give the child a healthy complexion and expelling the germs of scrofula, rheumatism, consumption and severe skin diseases.

"BEST FOR THE SKIN."
Your CUTICURA Remedies are the best for skin diseases I have ever sold, and your CUTICURA Soap the finest medicinal toilet soap in the market. C. W. STAPLES, Druggist, 1000 N. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; Resolvent, \$1.00; Soap, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY

Use CUTICURA Soap, an exquisite perfumed skin beautifier.

- 22 1/2 lb. Extra C Sugar, \$1.
- 20 lb. white Extra C Sugar, \$1.
- 1 lb. choice evaporated Peaches, 15c.
- 6c per lb. for Kings' Brand.
- 5c per lb. for all kinds of Preserves.
- 5c per lb. for all kinds of Jellies.
- 5c per lb. for Apple Butter.
- 20c per lb. for choice Country Butter.
- 10c for 1/2 lb. can Mustard.
- 25c for 1/2 can 1/2 lb. Oil Sardines.
- 10c per lb. for new Holland Herring.
- 5c per lb. for roasted Mocha and Java blended.
- 5c per lb. for roast 1/2 lb. Coffee.
- 15c per qt. for bulk Mustard or Chowchow.
- 15c per qt. for Sweet or Sour Mixed Pickles.
- 25c for 1/2 can of Mackerel.
- 25c for 3 cans of Salmon.
- 40c for 10 lb. 1/2 No. 3 Mackerel.
- 40c for 10 lb. 1/2 No. 2 Mackerel.
- 40c for 10 lb. 1/2 Family White Fish.
- 70c for 1/2 bbl. Family White Fish.
- Big cut in 25c, 25 different kinds to choose from.

NOTICE—I have moved across the street from old stand. Postal orders delivered.

M. M. WILLIAMS,

229 South Illinois street. Telephone 675.

IT IS WONDERFUL

The amount of business we do in Overalls. The amount of our sales in this department alone is greater than the total sales of many large stores. The reason is that we GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR OF OVERALLS NOT TO RIP. We have Overalls at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 that are the best value in make and quality ever sold here at the price.

MORE

Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

Gladstone's Presentation of the Afghan Situation is a Most Powerful and Convincing Statement.

Nothing Developed to Prevent War Between the Two Great Powers of Europe.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

A Comprehensive and Lucid Statement of the Afghan Trouble and England's Plain Duty.

LONDON, April 28.—The House of Commons, on Monday evening, had gone into a Committee of Supply, and having, at the Prime Minister's request, rejected by a vote of 269 to 186—the motion made by the opposition to separate the vote of credit, this motion called for a division into a vote of credit for the expenses of the Sudan enterprise, and another for "special preparations account." The object of this motion plainly was to secure a debate on the Government's Sudan policy, by questioning the outlay of that part of the credit which would, by its division, have been applicable to the expenses of the Khartoum expedition.

In the Committee of Supply, the vote of credit as a whole being up, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain the Government's object in asking for it. He disposed of any probable discussion of the Sudan question by a short and powerful argument. In this he urged that it was now the paramount duty of the Government "to hold the British forces in the Sudan available for service wherever the call of duty and honor may take them in the service of the British Empire." This utterance was received with cheers. Mr. Gladstone continued as follows:

"I now come to the subject of the special preparations, with regard to which I have heard with great satisfaction the assurance of the honorable member opposite to the Government that they are disposed to forward, in every way, the grant of funds to the Government for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the Government."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Grows Over the Appointment of Pillsbury and Chase—Indiana Revenue Collectors to be Overhauled.

Various Appointments—An Opinion by the Attorney General on Lawton's Case.

MASSACHUSETTS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Growing Indulgence in About Them.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Mugwump papers have had a great deal to say recently about the appointment of Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase to positions as Revenue Collectors in Massachusetts, and condemned the President because of the appointments. And what for? The only charge they make against the appointees is that they have been in years past active in the cause of promoting the interests of the Democratic party. The "Mugs" are candid enough to admit that both gentlemen are honest, efficient and trustworthy, but they say they have been prominent politicians in the past, and hence are unsuited for positions of trust.

There is a good deal of indignation among prominent Democrats at the National Capital on account of the attitude of the mugwumps in trying to dictate to the President. Indeed, the President himself is said to be already disgusted with these political animals, and has served notice on them that this is to be a Democratic administration, and meddling on their part with the affairs will be rebuffed.

Washington's Percentage of Crime Small, Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Last Saturday night three negroes were murdered in this city by men of their own color. This, upon its face, would indicate to an outsider that there must be much lawlessness here. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a more orderly city in the Union than Washington. The percentage of crime here is as great as that in any other city in the United States according to population. There are over 70,000 negroes in Washington against 1,000,000 whites. Nineteen-twentieths of the criminals are made up from the colored people.

Will Look After Indiana Revenue Collectors.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, in conversation with the Sentinel correspondent to-night, said that it was the intention of himself and Secretary Manning to pay their attention at an early day to the National Revenue Collectors in Indiana. He estimated that he would soon chop off the heads of all the Republican collectors, and put in their places Democrats.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

An Important Army Order to be Issued by President Cleveland—Appointments—Suspension of Pensions, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—For a number of days rumors have been rife in the War Department that an army order was forthcoming which when issued would create considerable surprise. While no authentic information is obtainable from officials, it is understood that the order is to be issued by the President, and is to define the limit of the authority of the Lieutenant General of the Army. It was an open secret for months prior to Secretary Lincoln's retirement that a controversy existed between him and Lieutenant General Sheridan relative to the authority of the latter. The Secretary of War finally wrote a letter to the Lieutenant General in which he defined the latter's authority. It is asserted that General Sheridan has come in conflict with the new Secretary of War in regard to the same questions, as to their respective rights of command. On the 9th inst. a general order was issued for certain regiments to exchange stations by June 1. This order was "By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan."

In a general order above referred to, the Second Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Washington, was ordered to exchange with the Third Regiment of Artillery, stationed in the Gulf States. Certain surgeons of the army have expressed themselves as bitterly opposed to this change at this season of the year. They say it would endanger the health of the unacclimated regiment, and that the transfer would be especially dangerous because of a threatened sickly season in the South. They say further that the regiment now stationed in the South is acclimated, and can remain there without danger. Other officials say that this is the first order of the kind issued in the spring of the year. Secretary Endicott is now in Boston. The expected order, which promises a surprise, will probably not be given until his return to the department, next Thursday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Alphonso M. Bullock to be Shipping Commissioner for the port of Norfolk, not for the port of New York, as was erroneously announced yesterday.

The President to-day appointed the following Collectors of Internal Revenue: Cornelius Voorhees, for the Fourth District of Missouri; David A. Stewart, resigned; John Whiteaker, for the District of Oregon; Vice John C. Cartwright, resigned; D. F. Bradley, for the District of South Carolina; Elery M. Brayton, resigned; H. Sheppard, for the Fifth District of Virginia; Vice William E. Craig, resigned. He also appointed John Holston to be Collector of Customs for the district of Oregon, in the State of Oregon.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day directed the suspension at the Philadelphia of 102 pensions which have been drawn, although the pensioners are dead. In some cases, the Commissioner says, the persons in whose names the pensions were drawn, have been dead since 1871. He

has also directed at the same agency the suspension of seven widows who were remarried in 1881, but who have continued to draw pensions ever since. The Commissioner has asked the Attorney General to bring suit against the pension agent for the money wrongfully disbursed.

The Navy Department received information this afternoon of the arrival of the Columbian National forces off Panama. Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has made a report of the effect during the first year of the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two cents. He says that the actual revenue for the year ended September 30, 1884 (the first year during which the reduced rate prevailed), was \$42,184,509, or \$7,476,899 less than the estimated revenue upon a three-cent rate, and the loss by the reduction of the rate to two cents was \$327,100 less than the estimated loss. The immediate falling off in the issue of postal cards was 18.6 per cent., amounting to 83,034,287 cards. Crediting the extra revenue on letters from the loss on postal cards with \$830,342 of the benefits of two-cent postage, would leave \$7,393,557 divided between the benefits growing out of the increased number of letters and the substitution of sealed circulars for open ones. He thinks the actual loss in revenue even less than this. In conclusion, Mr. Hazen says: "I will only add that the results of two-cent postage have more than realized the most sanguine expectations of its warm advocates."

The Attorney General's Opinion in the Lawton Case, and President Cleveland's Reply to His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—After the question had been brought up in the Senate, on the last day of its special session, as to the eligibility of A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, to the position of Minister to Russia, to which position he had been nominated, President Cleveland submitted the matter to the Attorney General for an opinion. That opinion is now made public, under date of April 14. It is as follows:

Sir—My opinion is requested on the following case: Alexander R. Lawton, who had been a cadet at West Point, and had been an officer in the United States Army, and in one or both of these capacities, had taken an oath which is contained in the Constitution, as a part of the case submitted, bound him to support the Constitution, and afterward bore arms against the United States in the War of the Rebellion. The question is whether he can hold a civil office in the United States notwithstanding the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which took effect on the 28th of July, 1868, and is in the following words:

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer or member of the State, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The question presented will be disposed of upon the interpretation of the meaning of the amendment. Prior to the adoption of the amendment, the Executive, in the exercise of an unquestionable power, had pardoned and restored to office persons who had engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Such being the theory it must be presumed that every exercise of that power in such case by the Executive Department of the Government is a removal of the disability. The Government is not to be impeded by any one of the great co-ordinate departments of the Government if it be such as to remove the disability. The amendment is now under consideration, and others stand in the same predicament of nullity. The power to remove the disability is vested in the Executive Department, and is not to be exercised capriciously, but when resorted to in cases like the present, it should be in furtherance of the peace of society and in the interest of the Government.

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